United Nations S/2002/139

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 28 January 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you will recall, in a letter dated 2 January 2002 (S/2002/16) to the President of the Security Council, I informed members of the Council that I would propose, at a later date, the names of two additional members for the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I should hereby like to nominate Messrs. Jim Freedman (Canada) and Bruno Shiemsky (Belgium) as Panel members. The Panel intends to resume its work in the first half of February 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-23984 (E) 010202

United Nations A/56/806–S/2002/140

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
4 February 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 42, 77, 81 and 166

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

The situation in the Middle East

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 4 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 3 February 2002 from Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you, concerning unfounded allegations levelled by the President of the United States of America against the Islamic Republic of Iran in his State of the Union address (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 77, 81 and 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-24160S (E) 060202

Annex to the letter dated 4 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the State of the Union address by the President of the United States on 29 January 2002 and express grave disappointment about its overall approach, as well as strong indignation about the parts in which unfounded allegations were made against my country or where the President used profanity when referring to the Islamic Republic of Iran. That these remarks were intended for domestic politics and seeking to substantially increase military spending in the United States are no justification for misrepresenting historic facts and events and one cannot but reject them as diversionary sensationalism.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is disappointed by the overall approach of the United States because, by promoting a self-centred, unilateral and naïve policy, which focuses only on the threat or use of force against what the United States has arrogated to itself to call terrorism, and leaving the self-evident global realities as well as the root causes of terrorism to the abyss, it tends to derogate from the cherished global momentum against this global menace. This United States policy undermines the global resolve to embark on a real and comprehensive war on terrorism. We are at the crossroads of history; a golden opportunity has presented itself to the international community to mobilize itself against violence and terrorism, which we shall seize with vision and foresight rather than unilateral, divisive, self-centred and provocative statements and actions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes that to seek freedom, justice and security for all requires realism and a multidisciplinary approach, developed in a deliberative process at the United Nations, to fight terrorism in all its forms. In this connection, immediately after the tragedy of 11 September, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed the convening of a global summit to eradicate terrorism and the Islamic Republic of Iran made further practical proposals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to seize the momentum and help develop such a global and comprehensive approach to fight terrorism. We continue to be convinced that only such a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism serves the interests of each and every nation on the globe. We stand ready to cooperate with the Secretary-General in such an endeavour.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a victim of international terrorism, has engaged actively in combating this menace. Iran was the first country to recognize and to warn the international community against the threat of terrorism and narcotic trafficking emanating from Taliban-controlled Afghanistan and contributed in a most crucial manner to the emergence of the new reality in Afghanistan and the establishment of the Interim Administration. Furthermore, following the tragic events of 11 September, Iran has taken extensive measures to prevent infiltration and transit of terrorists into and through its territory.

The President of the United States accused the Islamic Republic of Iran of seeking weapons of mass destruction. It is ironic that a United States administration that has systematically engaged in the dismantling and undermining of all international regimes against weapons of mass destruction takes the liberty of levelling unfounded accusations against one of the foremost advocates of such international regimes.

It is indeed the United States that blocked the finalization of the protocol strengthening the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, and whose total rejection of any multilateral approach during the Fifth Review Conference prevented the conference from reaching any result. It is the United States that is engaged in a systematic attempt to undermine the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. It is this very administration that has made the unilateral withdrawal from the ABM and rejection of CTBT as its most important crusade. And it is in fact the United States that has provided unreserved support and assistance to the arming of Israel, which is "the most dangerous regime" in the region and which routinely commits state-terrorism, including through assassinations, abductions and destruction of entire villages to terrorize ordinary civilians, with "the most destructive weapons" of mass destruction.

In short, this administration has made it abundantly clear that it does not seek transparent and rule-based multilateral regimes on weapons of mass destruction and wishes to remain unhindered not only in developing and proliferating such weapons but more dangerously in levelling self-serving accusations against others.

The Islamic Republic of Iran does not seek weapons of mass destruction and, unlike the United States ally in this region, is a party to the NPT, CWC and BWC and has signed the CTBT. As the only victim of weapons of mass destruction in the last generation, the Iranian people have felt the horror of these weapons and are determined to ensure that no other people will have to go through the same agony. We intend to pursue this objective by advocating and promoting a world free from all these inhuman weapons.

It must be underlined that, unlike the United States, weapons of mass destruction have no place in Iran's defence doctrine. Iran is fully committed to observing all relevant international instruments on prohibition of such weapons and its compliance has been repeatedly verified by the relevant international organizations. At the same time, Iran insists and vigorously pursues its inalienable right to develop its nuclear, chemical and biological industries for peaceful purposes. This right is guaranteed in all relevant international instruments and the deliberate campaign by the United States to arbitrarily deprive Iran of this right is a further violation of these regimes.

What needs to be investigated is the background for the sudden change in tone and approach of the United States officials. The massive misinformation campaign of lies and deception by Israel against Iran since 11 September and the public gloating of victory by various Israeli officials after the State of the Union address demonstrate the success of the current Israeli regime in highjacking the anti-terrorism efforts and changing it to unconditional United States support for occupation, brutal suppression and unbridled state terrorism against Palestinian people.

The United States support for the current Israeli policy is a strategic blunder. The Middle East crisis cannot be resolved with the use of force and repression and without the restoration of the inherent rights of the Palestinian nation, including its right to self-determination. The President of the United States must at least respect his own words in the same address and recognize that the Palestinian people have the same rights "unchanging for all people everywhere, ... the non-negotiable demands of human dignity, the rule of law, limits on the power of the State, respect

for women, private property, free speech, equal justice and religious tolerance". If "America will take the side of brave men and women who advocate these values around the world including the Islamic world", then American officials should do the same and avoid arbitrarily labelling as terrorists the very groups who struggle to secure these values including their human dignity and liberating their land from Israeli occupation.

By calling such groups and those who provide them with moral and political support terrorists or sponsors of terrorism, the United States is confronting the entire Islamic world, which has repeatedly and expressly condemned such attributions, including in the declarations of the Emergency Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 10 October and 10 December 2001, and considers such accusations as the most pivotal impediment to a global fight against terrorism.

President Bush asked for the best weapons for United States fighters and the largest increase in the United States military budget in two decades. He also demanded that "all nations should know: America will do what is necessary to ensure our nation's security". In the context of his State of the Union address, such statements can only represent the prevalence of militarism, unilateralism and the logic of might makes right in the mentality of the United States official establishment. This attitude, which is the negation of the very foundations of the United Nations, represents a grave threat to global peace and security, and can provide an extremely dangerous precedent of international relations on the basis of might.

In contrast, the weapon of choice for the Iranian people is the strength of our argument, greater effort for dialogue and enhancing understanding, and making further sacrifices in the cause of freedom and justice. The people of Iran have demonstrated that they will not succumb to pressure, nor will they accept interference in their domestic affairs or insults against their institutions emanating from the Constitution, which provides that the affairs of the country must be administered on the basis of public opinion expressed by the means of direct or indirect elections. That should not be difficult for the United States to understand in the light of its own constitutional electoral process, and particularly the events of November and December 2000.

(*Signed*) Kamal **Kharrazi**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

United Nations S/2002/141

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 February 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter dated 31 January 2002 from the Minister of Defence of Uganda, Hon. Amama Mbabazi, addressed to H.E. Amos Ngongi Namanga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expressing concern at the continued deteriorating security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Prof. Semakula **Kiwanuka**, Ph.D.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

02-24063 (E) 010202

Annex to the letter dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Continued deteriorating security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

Reference is made to my earlier communication to you dated 14 January 2002 on the deteriorating security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Firstly, I would like to inform you that there is continued fighting in areas of Bafwasende, Njania, Poko and Butembo. We understand that, in fact, some towns have changed hands. Mr. Bemba denies his force is involved in these unfortunate occurrences. We are further informed that Roger Lumbala is involved in some of the fighting but we do not have good contact with him to substantiate these allegations.

Secondly, in the Bunia area, as you know, we have withdrawn our forces from the countryside and concentrated them at the airport. There are reports of killings of civilians and of combatants in the hinterland since that withdrawal of our forces. In the two weeks since I last wrote to you, there have been many incidents of attacks by one group against others and ambushes against road users to the extent that travel by public roads has ceased. For example on 14 January 2002 in Mokambo (Djugu), along the Lake Albert shores, 35 civilians of the Alur tribe were killed and 70 houses burnt down. On 15 January 2002 three localities of Molabo (Djugu), 28 kilometres to the north of Bunia, were set ablaze and an unspecified number of people killed. On 16 January 2002 in Kilo (Djugu), about 45 kilometres north-west of Bunia, two localities were set ablaze and an unspecified number of people killed. In Bambu, about 30 kilometres north-west of Bunia, the road to Mongbwalo has been cut off by armed tribesmen who still patrol the road armed with automatic rifles. On 26 January 2002, three motor vehicles travelling to Mongbwalo were stopped, property was looted and the occupants feared killed. In Loga, Lendu combatants are reorganizing to attack Katoto, Inga barrier and Niizi. As a result of these and many other similar incidents reportedly mainly perpetuated by Lendu tribesmen, the civilian population of other groups are running to Bunia Town or towards the Uganda border. It appears to us that some elements are arming these groups to commit genocide on others.

This state of affairs is obviously not acceptable to Uganda, the local Congolese or the international community. The security situation in these areas is threatening our border security and this has far reaching implications on the stability and future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I wish, on behalf of the Uganda Government, to invite the United Nations (United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)) to come in and work with us to find a solution to this problem. In the meantime Uganda may have to redeploy the Uganda military, the UPDF, in the areas affected to stop the carnage. What do you advise? We need your clear opinion on this proposal before we decide what to do.

(*Signed*) Amama **Mbabazi**
Minister of Defence

CC: Force Commander — MONUC

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General Assembly
Security Council

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1 February 2002

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In an interview published on Thursday, 31 January 2002, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon said that Israel should have killed the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat 20 years ago in Beirut when the city was under Israeli siege. Mr. Sharon said, "In principle, I am sorry that we did not liquidate him." This dangerous and condemnable statement comes while Israeli occupying forces continue to impose a siege on the headquarters of President Arafat on top of the siege imposed on the whole Palestinian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 72 permanent Israeli checkpoints exist in the West Bank and 9 exist in the Gaza Strip. This is apart from the virtual isolation of many Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps.

Today, the Israeli Minister of Tourism, Benny Elon, threatened to "transfer" the Palestinians. Mr. Elon was quoted as saying, "We must not fear bringing up again the idea of a transfer and of open discussion of the various possibilities that it offers." Mr. Elon, his predecessor and their party openly advocate such racist policies of ethnic cleansing and transfer of the Palestinian people.

On the other hand, Israel continues with its illegal actions in and around occupied East Jerusalem. The office of the Prime Minister issued a statement on implementing a plan to "ring Jerusalem". The plan will include trenches, fences, blockades and other measures. It will broaden the sphere of the illegally enlarged municipal boundary to include additional adjacent areas in the West Bank, such as Abu Dis, to serve as a "buffer zone". At the same time, Israel, the occupying Power, continues with its settlement activities in the city and other illegal actions in places like Bab Al-Amoud and Burj Al-Laqlaq. All of this, of course, is aimed at enforcing the judaization of the city and at preventing the establishment of the capital of Palestine in East Jerusalem.

All of the above present additional evidence of the policies of Ariel Sharon and his Government, which are aimed at destroying any potential for peace and

02-24057 (E) 040202

destroying the Palestinian Authority along with whatever is left of the Palestinian infrastructure. The international community must stand up to such Israeli policies and positions and must put an end to Israeli war crimes, State terrorism and other atrocities committed against the Palestinian people.

In follow-up to my previous 94 letters to you regarding the Israeli bloody military campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 22 January 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102 and A/ES-10/142-S/2002/121), I regret to inform you that since my last letter the Israeli occupying forces have killed eight more Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the total number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 868 martyrs.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Friday, 25 January through Thursday, 31 January 2002)

Friday, 25 January 2002

1. Samer Kasbah (16 years old) (died from wounds sustained earlier)
2. Ra'ed Fayez Al-Agha
3. Ahmed Abdelwahab Abdelhady
4. Akram Sadeq Barbakh (died from wounds sustained earlier)

Saturday, 26 January 2002

Nassar Hassan Abu Salim

Sunday, 27 January 2002

Ayoub Muhsen Hameed

Thursday, 31 January 2002

Tamer Mohammed Hassan Kashour (17 years old) (died from wounds sustained earlier)

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2002 is 868.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 119 and 166

Human rights questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement of an official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, dated 2 February 2002, in which it expressed its rejection and condemnation of the procedure of abducting innocent people (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 119 and 166 entitled "Human rights questions and measures to eliminate international terrorism", and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-24289 (E) 060202 060202

Annex to the letter dated 4 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Qatar rejects and condemns the abduction of innocent people

Qatar has rejected and condemned the practice of abducting and mistreating innocent people — for any reason whatever — as incompatible with morality and humanitarian principles. In a statement to the Qatar News Agency on Saturday, 2 February 2002, an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed condemnation of this practice, especially the targeting of journalists and other media representatives performing their professional duties. He expressed concern and regret at the recent detention of a correspondent for the *Wall Street Journal* and voiced the hope that he would be released as soon as possible.

United Nations A/56/809–S/2002/144

General Assembly
Security Council

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5 February 2002
English
Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 18
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Having read the legal opinion rendered on 29 January 2002 by Mr. Hans Corell, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, in response to a letter addressed to him by the Security Council on 13 November 2001 on "the legality in the context of international law, including relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and agreements concerning Western Sahara, of actions allegedly taken by the Moroccan authorities consisting in the offering and signing of contracts with foreign companies for the exploration of mineral resources in Western Sahara", and pending any action that may be decided by the Council on this matter, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

1. My delegation, which does not have precise information on the clauses and purposes of the above-mentioned contracts, nonetheless takes note of the conclusions of the Legal Counsel and, in particular, the recognition in paragraph 25 that, in the case in question, the contracts are for reconnaissance and evaluation, and that if further exploration and exploitation activities were to proceed in disregard of the interests and wishes of the people of Western Sahara, they would be in violation of the principles of international law applicable to mineral resource activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

2. My delegation also takes note of the content of paragraph 6 of the legal opinion, which appropriately and clearly recalls that the Madrid Agreement did not transfer sovereignty over the Territory, nor did it confer upon any of the signatories the status of an administering Power, nor did it affect the international status of Western Sahara as a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

My delegation also takes note of the reaffirmation, in paragraph 7 of the legal opinion, that the Kingdom of Morocco is not listed as the administering Power of the Territory of Western Sahara in the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and has, therefore, not transmitted information on the Territory in

02-24283 (E) 050202 050202

accordance with Article 73 (e) of the Charter of the United Nations, as it would have been obliged to do if it had been recognized as the administering Power.

My delegation, which has had occasion in the past to call the Secretariat's attention to the improper use, in the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council, of the expression "administering Power" in relation to the Kingdom of Morocco, trusts that the Secretariat will henceforth comply with the legal opinion of 29 January 2002 and no longer refer to Morocco as the "administering Power".

My delegation, which reserves the right to return to other aspects of the legal opinion after the Security Council has considered it, would be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/810–S/2002/145

General Assembly
Security Council

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6 February 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 74 (g), (h), (q) and (w)
General and complete disarmament: assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons; small arms

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Chairperson's summary of the Tokyo Follow-up Meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, entitled "Assessing the outcome of the United Nations Conference and looking ahead to implement the Programme of Action", held at Tokyo from 23 to 25 January 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 74 (g), (h), (q) and (w), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

02-24375 (E) 200202

Annex to the letter dated 1 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Chairperson's summary of the Tokyo Follow-up Meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

The Tokyo Follow-up Meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was held from 23 to 25 January 2002 at the invitation of the Government of Japan. Forty-seven representatives from 32 Governments as well as 32 individuals representing various organizations and research institutes participated. (A list of participants is contained in appendix II.)

The objective of the Follow-up Meeting was to sustain the momentum of the United Nations Conference and to give the participants a first-hand opportunity to assess the outcome of the Conference and to consider ways to vigorously implement the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference.

The participants in the Meeting considered that the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 that took place between the United Nations Conference and the Tokyo Follow-up Meeting had the effect of making the issues of small arms and light weapons even more relevant, since the problems of terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, regional conflicts and the weapons used in such conflicts are closely linked and the international community must make greater efforts to deal with such new challenges.

The Meeting proved to be very timely and useful, and achieved its objectives. Most of the participants reiterated the need to sustain momentum of the Conference and to take active initiatives at all levels to implement the Programme of Action. All the keynote presentations were valuable and enlightening, and the exchanges of views that followed were stimulating and productive. The outline of the Meeting and some of the many salient points raised and discussed during the sessions are summarized below. Mr. M. Donowaki, special assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, served as the chairperson of most of the sessions.

At the opening session, a message from Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan, was introduced; subsequently, the Meeting was addressed by Mr. Seiken Sugiura, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Camilo Reyes, President of the Conference and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Mr. Carlos dos Santos, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations.

In session 1, under the theme "Assessment of the United Nations Conference", keynote presentations were made by Chairperson Mitsuro Donowaki, Special Assistant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Camilo Reyes Rodriguez, President of the United Nations Conference, João Honwana, Secretary of the United Nations Conference and Chief of the Conventional Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, and Keith Krause, Programme Director of the Small Arms Survey, Geneva, followed by a general exchange of views.

In the discussion there was broad agreement on the value of the United Nations Conference and the Programme of Action as a legitimization of the various activities related to the issue of small arms and light weapons and the recognition of its importance. Although some participants thought that the Programme of Action did not go far enough, all agreed that it was a valuable first step. Moreover, there was broad agreement that the Programme of Action was a common basis from which different States and regions could move forward at a speed appropriate to their desires, needs and capacities. The Programme of Action empowers States and regions to decide what aspects of the issue to prioritize.

In session 2, under the theme "Exchange of views on the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference" keynote presentations were made by Ana Maria Sampaio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Denis Chouinard of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, Fu Chong of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, C. Edward Peartree, Senior Policy Expert on Small Arms, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State of the United States of America; Antonio Cosano Perez, Ambassador-at-Large for International Security Affairs of Spain, on behalf of the European Union; and Ambassador Pasi Patokallio of Finland, followed by a general exchange of views. The participants endorsed the approach of Mr. Reyes in highlighting a range of measures that could — and should — be taken immediately by States without requiring legislative procedures, for example, establishing national points of contact and designating national coordinating agencies for the implementation of the Programme of Action, and starting record-keeping on small arms and light weapons. The United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs is also empowered to collect and circulate such data and information provided by States. It was also noted that some measures were more relevant than others to particular regions — for example, in relation to the concerns of South-East Asia about transnational organized crime — and that this would determine implementation priorities.

During the discussion there was a very encouraging exchange of information, giving an early indication of the initiatives which were being undertaken, both regionally and nationally, to implement and advance the Programme of Action. Participants agreed that there were a large number of such initiatives under way, particularly in Latin America and Africa, and that this was a positive aid to speedy implementation of national measures.

In session 3, under the theme "Exports to non-State actors", keynote presentations were made by Ambassador dos Santos, C. Edward Peartree of the United States Department of State and Peggy Mason of Canada, followed by an interesting and informative discussion of the issue. This was a topic on which the positions of participating States at the United Nations Conference had been sharply divided.

Although these divisions remained, the discussion was constructive and several potential avenues for future work to bridge the divides were suggested. For example, Ambassador dos Santos highlighted the fact that effective implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly of its section II, paragraph 11, would make it much more difficult for non-State actors to obtain small arms and light weapons. Some participants suggested that the issue might be resolved through the efforts for a clearer formulation of the export criteria of the Programme of Action in the follow-up process, while others thought that its recognition as a matter of principle

might still be needed. Mr. Peartree agreed with other participants that disagreements on the issue should not be allowed to interfere with the implementation of the Programme of Action, which was the key priority, but he stated United States concerns about the failure to consider exceptional circumstances under which arms supplies to non-State actors would be necessary. He also noted that the United States favoured an alternative conceptualization, differentiating between responsible and irresponsible end-users. Ms. Mason suggested that a fruitful route for resolving the issue would be to look at international law and how it could be used to support a constructive interpretation of section II, paragraph 11. The establishment of a group of governmental experts for that purpose might be a way forward. The session proved to be the start of a constructive dialogue and it was agreed that the dialogue should be continued at future similar meetings.

In session 4, under the theme "International assistance and cooperation", keynote presentations were made by Yoshihumi Okamura, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (who also chaired the session); Owen Greene of the University of Bradford, United Kingdom; Samuel Hinga Norman, Deputy Minister of Defence of Sierra Leone; El Ghassim Wane, Acting Deputy Head of the Organization of African Unity Conflict Management Centre; Takuto Kubo of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; and Sukehiro Hasegawa, Director of the Tokyo office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), followed by a general exchange of views.

The session acknowledged the path-breaking initiative by the Government of Japan to implement an "action-oriented disarmament initiative". In the general discussion it was pointed out that some of the most affected and least developed countries lacked not only the capacity to implement the Programme of Action, but also sufficient knowledge about it. There was a discussion of the problems of small arms and light weapons in countries such as Cambodia in South-East Asia, Sierra Leone in Africa, and Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in Europe. There was agreement as to the key role of development in providing incentives for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and recognition that the order in which those activities were undertaken might vary in order to meet local needs and conditions, for example, in Afghanistan. A key requirement was to make weapons less relevant to the local community, and this might require: providing security on the ground, security sector reform and providing people with a livelihood.

The session also included specific consideration of the needs of Afghanistan in the aftermath of the conflict there and the potential problem of the small arms and light weapons left in the region. The relationship between development and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is relevant to the process beginning to get under way in Afghanistan, where priorities include: assisting the Interim Administration/Government in assessing the problem of small arms and light weapons; developing a strategy, policy and realistic action plan for small arms reduction in Afghanistan; creating opportunities for legal and sustainable livelihoods to reduce the demand for arms; collection and disposal of small arms and light weapons made redundant by peace-building and security sector reform processes; developing community approaches and awareness of small arms and light weapons collection processes; building capacity to control illicit flows of small arms and light weapons through strengthening of border controls and regional cooperation;

carrying out public awareness campaigns through visible destruction of initially collected small arms and light weapons to build public confidence; empowering civil society organizations to address the problem of small arms and light weapons and violence at the community level; strengthening border controls and regional cooperation in curtailing illicit flows of small arms and light weapons. UNDP expressed its readiness to work closely with the countries concerned on these priorities. In the discussion, concerns were expressed that the resources being channelled to Afghanistan might mean that less money would be made available elsewhere. However, as one participant noted, it was not always money that was required; shared expertise could be of equal value and that was a resource that even poor countries could share. South-South cooperation, particularly in terms of human resources, was very valuable.

In session 5, under the theme "Cooperation between governmental and non-governmental sectors", keynote presentations were made by Nobuhiko Suto of Interband, Paul Eavis of Saferworld, Eugenia Piza-Lopez of International Alert, Kentaro Genma, Project Adviser, Japanese Government Research on Small Arms Issues in Cambodia, and Virginia Gamba of Safer Africa, followed by a general exchange of views. The session produced very rich accounts of activities being undertaken between civil society, Governments and regional organizations in a number of regions and States. Important ideas were introduced, such as a "safety net" approach to dealing with ex-combatants and their families in carrying out disarmament, demobilization and reintegration projects. It was suggested that civil society could effectively assist Governments in promoting solutions to small arms and light weapons issues in a number of ways: policy formulation, action-oriented research, implementation and monitoring. Concerns were expressed that in some countries and regions scepticism remained on the part of Governments with regard to the role of NGOs and civil society. It was also noted that in some cases there needed to be greater coordination between NGO groups and increased accountability and transparency of both NGOs and Governments.

Appendix I

Programme of work

Wednesday, 23 January 2002

9.30-10 a.m.	**Registration**	
10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	**Opening session**	Mr. Seiken Sugiura, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.
		Mr. Camilo Reyes Rodriguez, President, United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva.
		Mr. Carlos dos Santos, Chairman, Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations.
	Session 1	*Theme: Assessment of the United Nations Conference*
		Chairperson: Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki, Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan
		Keynote speakers
		Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki
		Mr. Camilo Reyes Rodriguez
		Mr. João Bernardo Honwana, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, Department for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations.
		Dr. Keith Krause, Programme Director, Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.
		Discussion
2-5 p.m.	**Session 2**	*Theme: Exchange of views on the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference*
		Chairperson: Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki
		Keynote speakers
		Ms. Anna Maria Sampaio (Brazil), Head, Disarmament and Sensitive Technologies Division, Ministry of External Relations.
		Mr. Denis Chouinard (Canada), Deputy Director, International Security Research and Outreach Programme, Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

		Mr. Fu Chong (China), Counsellor, Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
		Mr. C. Edward Peartree (United States of America), Senior Policy Expert on Small Arms, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.
		Mr. Antonio Cosano Perez (European Union), Ambassador-at-Large for International Security Affairs.
		Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland), Ambassador of Finland to Israel and Cyprus.
		Discussion
1.30-8 p.m.		Reception hosted by Mr. Seiken Sugiura, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.
Thursday, 24 January 2002		
10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.	**Session 3**	*Theme: Exports to non-State actors*
		Chairperson: Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki
		Keynote speakers
		Mr. Carlos dos Santos, Chairman, Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations.
		Mr. C. Edward Peartree (United States of America), Senior Policy Expert on Small Arms, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State.
		Ms. Peggy Mason (Canada), Ambassador.
		Discussion
2-5 p.m.	**Session 4**	*Theme: International assistance and cooperation*
		Chairperson: Mr. Yoshihumi Okamura, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Keynote speakers
		Mr. Yoshihumi Okamura (Japan), Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
		Dr. Owen Greene, Senior Lecturer, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford, United Kingdom.
		Mr. Samuel Hinga Norman (Sierra Leone), Deputy Minister of Defence.
		Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa (UNDP), Director, UNDP Tokyo office.

		Mr. El Ghassim Wane (OAU), Acting Deputy Head, OAU Conflict Management Centre.
		Mr. Takuto Kubo (UNMIK), Skendaraj/Srbica Municipality, Assistant Civil Affairs Officer.
		Discussion
Friday, 25 January 2002		
9.30 a.m.	**Session 5**	*Theme: Cooperation between governmental and non-governmental sectors*
		Chairperson: Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki
		Keynote speakers
		Mr. Nobuhiko Suto, Interband, member of the House of Representatives.
		Mr. Paul Eavis, Director, Saferworld, United Kingdom.
		Ms. Eugenia Piza-Lopez, Head, Policy and Advocacy Department, International Alert, United Kingdom.
		Mr. Kentaro Genma, Project Adviser, Japanese Government Research on Small Arms Issues in Cambodia.
		Ms. Virginia Gamba, Director, International Interactions, of Safer Africa, South Africa.
		Discussion
Noon	**Session 6**	*Closing session and wrap-up of the Meeting*
		Chairpersons: Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki Mr. Seiken Sugiura, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Appendix II

List of participants

A. Member States and others

Australia

Mr. Jeff Robinson, Counsellor, Embassy of Australia in Japan

Belgium

Ms. Marie-France Andre, Head, Department Weapons Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Brazil

Ms. Ana Maria Sampaio, Head, Disarmament and Sensitive Technologies Division, Ministry of External Relations

Mr. Samuel Bueno, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Japan

Cambodia

Lt. Gen. King Samnang, Deputy Director General, Cambodian National Police

Canada

Mr. Denis Chouinard, Deputy Director and Head of International Security Research and Outreach Programme, Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

China

Mr. Fu Chong, Counsellor, Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Egypt

H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador, Embassy of Egypt in Japan

Mr. Ashraf Sultan, Second Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Japan

Finland

H.E. Mr. Pasi Patokallio, Ambassador of Finland to Israel and Cyprus

France

Mr. Etienne Bosquillon de Jenlis, Controleur général des armees, Ministère de la défense

Mr. Graham Paul, Political Counsellor, Embassy of France in Japan

Mr. Casabonne Masonnave, First Secretary, Embassy of France in Japan

Mr. Mathien Léfébure, Attaché, Embassy of France in Japan

India

Mr. Ramesh Chander, Counsellor, Embassy of India in Japan

Mr. C. Rajashekar, Embassy of India in Japan

Mr. T. Armstrong Changsam, Second Secretary, Embassy of India in Japan

Indonesia

Mr. Abdurrahman Moh. Fachir, Deputy Director for Political and Security Affairs, Directorate of International Organizations, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Israel

Mr. Alon Bar, Minister-Counsellor, Egypt Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Dan Arbell, Minister-Counsellor, Deputy Chief, Embassy of Israel in Japan

Jordan

Dr. Atef Odibat, Director, Regional Human Security Centre, Jordan Institute of Diplomacy

Kenya

Ms. Sharon Konchellah, Assistant Secretary in International Organizations Conferences and Small Arms Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Ms. Mary Donde Odinga, Ambassador, Embassy of Kenya in Japan

Mali

H.E. M. Nakounte Diakite, Ambassadeur, Directeur des affaires politiques au Ministère des affaires étrangeres et des Maliens de l'exterieur

Mexico

Mr. Alejandro Negrin, Deputy Director to the General Directorate of the United Nations System, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

New Zealand

Ms. Maria Borshevsky, Second Secretary, Embassy of New Zealand in Japan

Niger

Colonel Maimoctar Kassouma, Président, Commission nationale pour la collecte et le controles des armes illicites

Nigeria

Mr. Simeon Adewale Adekanye, Foreign Service Officer Special Grade, and Director, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Oseimiegha Otiotio, Ambassador, Embassy of Nigeria in Japan

Mr. Godwin Owoicho Agamah, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Nigeria in Japan

Norway

H.E. Mr. Leif Arne Ulland, Ambassador, Special Adviser on Arms Control and Disarmament, Department of Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Philippines

Mr. Robert O. Ferrer, Foreign Service Officer, Director, Office of United Nations and International Organizations

Russian Federation

Mr. Alexey M. Ovchinnikov, First Secretary, Embassy of the Russian Federation in Japan

Sierra Leone

H.E. Mr. Samuel Hinga Norman, Deputy Minister of Defence

Mr. Dennis Kpawoh Vandi, Deputy Director of Defence, Ministry of Defence

South Africa

Mr. David Robin Wensley, Deputy Director, Regional Arms Matters

Spain

H.E. Mr. Antonio Cosano Perez, Ambassador-at-Large for International Security Affairs

Mr. Francisco Benitez, First Secretary, Embassy of Spain in Japan

Sweden

Mr. Joakim Vaverka, Desk Officer, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Section, Department for Global Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Switzerland

Mr. Stefano Toscano, Political Division IV, Section for Peace and Human Security, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Mr. Trpe Stojanovski, Counsellor, Department for International Cooperation and European Integration, Ministry of the Interior

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ms. Geradine O'Callaghan, Senior Adviser, Arms Control, Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs Department, Department for International Development

Mr. Andrew Wood, Assistant Director/Head, Export Control Policy, Proliferation and Arms Control Secretariat, Ministry of Defence

Mr. Simon N. Brown, Second Secretary, Embassy of United Kingdom in Japan

United States of America

Mr. C. Edward Peartree, Senior Policy Expert on Small Arms, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State

European Union

Mr. Cornelis Keijzer, First Secretary, Delegation of the European Commission in Japan

Ms. Helene Strom, Delegation of the European Commission in Japan

B. Representatives of international and regional organizations

H.E. Mr. Camilo Reyes Rodriguez

President, United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva

H.E. Mr. Carlos dos Santos

Chairman, Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations

Mr. João Bernardo Honwana

Chief, Conventional Arms Branch, Department for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Mr. Tsutomu Ishiguri

Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Jean Jacques Purusi Sadiki

Chargé de bureau, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Mr. Alves Gasparini

Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa

Director, UNDP, Tokyo office

Mr. Nils Kastberg

Director, Office of Emergency Programmes, UNICEF

Ms. Sae-ryo Kim, Assistant Programme Officer, UNICEF, Tokyo

Mr. El Ghassim Wane

Acting Deputy Head, OAU Conflict Management Centre

C. Experts and representatives of NGOs

Dr. W. James Arputharaj

Executive Director, South Asia Partnership International

Mr. Paul Eavis

Director, Saferworld, United Kingdom

Ms. Virginia Gamba

Director, International Interactions of Safer Africa, South Africa

Mr. Kentaro Genma

Project Adviser, Japanese Government Researcher on Small Arms Issues in Cambodia

Dr. Owen Greene

Senior Lecturer, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford, United Kingdom

Dr. Keith Krause

Programme Director, Small Arms Survey, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva

Mr. Takuto Kubo

Skendaraj/Srbica Municipality, Assistant Civil Affairs Officer, UNMIK

H.E. Ms. Peggy Mason

Ambassador of Canada

Ms. Eugenia Piza Lopez

Head, Policy and Advocacy Department, International Alert, United Kingdom

Mr. Neb Sinthay

Executive Coordinator, Working Group for Weapons Reduction, Cambodia

Dr. Joanna Spear

Director, Graduate Research Programme, Department of War Studies, University of London

D. Experts and representatives of Japanese NGOs

Mr. Nobuhiko Suto

Interband, Member of the House of Representatives

Mr. Kuniaki Asomura

Executive Director, The Japan Center for Preventive Diplomacy

Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka

Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tsutomu Arai

Senior Research Fellow and Planning Director, Centre for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Japan Institute of International Affairs

E. Government of Japan

H.E. Mr. Seiken Sugiura

Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki

Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yuji Miyamoto

Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Takashi Osanai

Deputy Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yoshihumi Okamura

Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kenichiro Tanaka

Desk Officer, Arms Control and Disarmament Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Ms. Eri Komukai, Associate Specialist, Global Issues Division, Planning and Evaluation Department

Ms. Yuko, Dohi

United Nations A/ES-10/145–S/2002/146

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 February 2002

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 5 February 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Committing further grave breaches of international humanitarian law, the Israeli occupying forces carried out the extrajudiciary executions of five Palestinians early yesterday morning in Gaza. Four of the Palestinian men were killed instantaneously when the car in which they were riding exploded on a road between Rafah and Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip. The fifth man died later of wounds sustained in the explosion.

Initially, the Israeli army denied involvement in the killing of the men. Later, however, the army confirmed that the Israeli occupying forces had in fact carried out their assassinations. Clearly, Israel neither has abandoned, nor has any intention of abandoning, its illegal policy of extrajudiciary execution, and it continues to pursue this policy recklessly and militantly. The savage murder of these five Palestinians must be added to the long and growing record of war crimes and State terrorism committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people in over three decades of brutal military occupation. This list of crimes has grown exponentially in recent months due to the illegal and barbaric policies and practices of the Israeli Government of Ariel Sharon.

Furthermore, it is clear that Mr. Sharon's Government has no intention of observing any kind of ceasefire or calming the volatile situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and preventing its further deterioration. On the contrary, the policies and actions of the Israeli Government seek to incite and escalate the violence and intensify the crisis. Moreover, it appears as though this recent extrajudiciary execution by the Israeli occupying forces was carried out in part in an effort to provoke a Palestinian response timed to coincide with Mr. Sharon's visit to Washington, D.C., in order to further strengthen his hand against the Palestinian people and leadership.

Meanwhile, the Israeli occupying forces continue to commit countless other serious violations and crimes in the ongoing bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people. The excessive and indiscriminate use of force by the Israeli army

02-24337 (E) 060202

led to the killing of a 15-year-old Palestinian boy on Friday as well as the killing of an elderly Palestinian man yesterday. Also yesterday, Israeli helicopter gunships attacked a Palestinian metalworks plant in Gaza, causing heavy damage to the facility. These actions, in conjunction with all of the above, corroborate evidence of the policies of Mr. Sharon and his Government, which aim at destroying any potential for peace and destroying the Palestinian Authority along with whatever is left of the Palestinian infrastructure. We reiterate that the international community must stand up to such Israeli policies and positions and must take measures to bring an end to Israeli war crimes, State terrorism and other atrocities being committed against the Palestinian people.

In follow-up to my previous 95 letters to you regarding the Israeli bloody military campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 1 February 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2000/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/126; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; and A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter, the Israeli occupying forces have killed a total of seven Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 875 martyrs.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 February 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem*
(Friday, 1 February, through Monday, 4 February 2002)

Friday, 1 February 2002

Loai'Mousa Adeely (15 years old)

Monday, 4 February 2002

1. Mahmoud Ali Mustafa
2. Ibrahim Jarbou`a
3. Ayman Al Bahdary
4. Majed Abu Muamar
5. Mohammed Fayez Abu Sunimah
6. Nasser Abu Azerah

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 875.

United Nations A/56/811-S/2002/147

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 25, 28, 35, 39, 41, 56, 84, 95, 96, 97, 103 and 119

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Towards global partnerships

Question of Palestine

Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sectoral policy questions

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Human rights questions

Letter dated 5 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement of Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the World Economic Forum, held in New York during the period 31 January to 4 February 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25, 28, 35, 39, 41, 56, 84, 95, 96, 97, 103 and 119, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-24432 (E) 070202

Annex to the letter dated 5 February 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic and English]

The Speech of His Highness

Shaikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani

The Amir of the State of Qatar

World Economic Forum
New York

31st of January – 4th of February 2002

Mr. President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to have participated in the sessions of this international forum and to have followed its invaluable discussions and deliberations. I commend all those who contributed to organizing and running these sessions. I would also like to extend special thanks to Professor Klaus Schwab, Founder and President of the World Economic Forum for his efforts in making this meeting a success.

Our gathering this year in New York has a significant bearing on the future of the world. It also emphasizes the necessity of exchanging views on the crises facing the world and the challenges besetting its people.

Having heard a number of important opinions, we are still looking for the effective cure and the required formula to tackle the problems and conflicts of our world, and hence, proceed vigorously to build a new community that is more secure, just and prosperous.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

When we wish to move from dialogue and discussions to effective cooperation in the building of an encompassing, global family, we have to address a number of vital issues.

It is my belief that the prosperity and security we seek, cannot be realized unless fair positions are adopted vis-a-vis the crucial problems presently facing the world.

It is essential that we settle the various chronic regional conflicts and crises that are draining energies in various parts of the world. It is only when international relations are based on the principles of justice, mutual respect and common interest, that we can envisage the possibility of establishing a new global community, united and all inclusive where the values of justice, freedom and democracy prevail and the diversity of cultures and equality of opportunities are fully respected. In such a world, all feel equal in rights and obligations under international laws and human values.

It is equally important to stress that the distribution of wealth in the world is still unacceptably tilted in favour of a minority. The new world order must address the needs and aspirations of the developing countries whose populations constitute the great majority. There must be an effective mechanism that makes it possible for these countries (especially the least developed ones) to take part in shaping this order, as well as interpreting its connotations in such a manner as to enable them to reap greater benefits from it in the future. It is necessary that this order should lend special attention for the development in these countries, open up the markets for them and establish the principle of justice and fairness in dealing with them.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, our world stands at a crossroads. We have to choose which direction to take. Are we going to build a new world on the basis of integration and interaction, or are we – God forbid – threatened with slipping into a world dominated by confrontation, and insurmountable conflicts?

A lot has been said during the recent past about the international community facing a clash of cultures, a conflict of religions. To some, the terrorist attacks on the United States of America last September marked the beginning of an alleged Islamic war against the West, its civilization and way of life. To others, the war against terrorism declared by the United States and its allies is a crusade against Islam and Muslims.

Both of these positions fail to bring out the essence of the problem we are facing. Neither the terrorism that took place was an expression of Islam or Arab and Muslim sentiments, nor do the current international efforts to combat terrorism constitute a western counter-campaign against Islam or Muslims. We reject these false and unjust descriptions and labels.

Just as we, as Muslims have no doubts about the need to combat terrorism, our friends in the West should have no misconception about the true nature of Islam. Nothing can better demonstrate the keenness of Muslims for co-existence among all the human beings than the Holy Quran. God has prohibited the taking of human life and held it as one of the greatest sins. He decreed that Muslims shall not abuse those who are of a different creed, but urged them strongly to be good to them as in God's holy words:

"God forbids you not,
With regard to those who fight you not for (your) Faith,
Nor drive you out
Of your homes,
From dealing kindly and justly
With them."

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is high time that we focus our efforts in the Arab and Islamic world, as well as, in the third world, on the priorities and development, setting up democratic institutions and establishing systems of government respectful of the principles of law, human rights, economic freedom, and combating corruption. This is the only way for us to meet and fulfill the legitimate hopes and aspirations of our people.

In their turn, the industrial countries and societies have to contribute to this effort and provide the necessary means and conditions to help developing countries realize their ambitions. The West has to adopt more equitable positions towards the grievances of those countries. Hesitation to do so can only lead to further misunderstanding and mistrust.

If we work together to bring about just settlements for the tragic crises plaguing the Arab and Muslim peoples in Palestine, Kashmir, Chechnya and elsewhere; and if we all cooperate to alleviate the impact of poverty, hunger, disease and underdevelopment and other challenges facing many in our world, we would have actually taken the first step required for building a global family having common interests and objectives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We call for justice and effective participation in this international community to make it a better place for our peoples and younger generations.

Thank you all, once again, and I wish you further success and prosperity.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.